

## SAC

- care to bestow such of their riches this way as could best bear the water. Addison.
- SACK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder.  
 If Saturn's son bestows  
 The sack of Troy, which he by promise owes,  
 Then shall the conqu'ring Greeks thy loss restore. Dryden.  
 2. A kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. [See, French, of uncertain etymology; but derived by Skinner, after Mandosio, from Xaque, a city of Morocco.]  
 Please you drink a cup of sack. Shakespeare.  
 The butler hath great advantage to allure the maids with a glass of sack. Swift.  
 SACKBUT. *n. f.* [sacabute, Spanish; sambuca, Latin; sambucus, French.] A kind of pipe.  
 The trumpets, sackbuts, psalteries and fife,  
 Make the fun dance. Shakespeare, Coriolanus.  
 SACKCLOATH. *n. f.* [sack and cloath.] Cloath of which sacks are made; coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification.  
 A sort of coarse fluff made of goats hair, of a black or dark colour, worn by soldiers and mariners; and used as a habit among the Hebrews in times of mourning and distress. It was called *sackcloth*, either because sacks were made of this sort of stuff, or because haircloths were straight and close like a sack. Calmet.  
 To augment her painful penance more,  
 Thrice every week in ashes she did sit,  
 And next her wrinkled skin rough sackcloth wore. F. Queen.  
 Thus with sackcloth I invest my woe,  
 And dust upon my clouded forehead throw. Sandys.  
 Being clad in sackcloth, he was to lie on the ground, and constantly day and night to implore God's mercy for the sin he had committed. Ayliffe's Parergon.  
 SACKER. *n. f.* [from sack.] One that takes a town.  
 SACKFUL. *n. f.* [sack and full.] Top full.  
 Wood goes about with sackfuls of drofs, odiously misrepresenting his prince's countenance. Swift.  
 SACKPOSET. *n. f.* [sack and posset.] A posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients.  
 Snuff the candles at supper on the table, because the burning snuff may fall into a dish of soup or sackposset. Swift.  
 SACRAMENT. *n. f.* [sacrament, Fr. sacramentum, Latin.]  
 1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.  
 2. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.  
 As often as we mention a sacrament, it is improperly understood; for in the writings of the ancient fathers all articles which are peculiar to Christian faith, all duties of religion containing that which sense or natural reason cannot of itself discern, are most commonly named sacraments; our restraint of the word to some few principal divine ceremonies, importeth in every such ceremony two things, the substance of the ceremony itself, which is visible; and besides that, somewhat else more secret, in reference whereunto we conceive that ceremony to be a sacrament. Hooker.  
 3. The eucharist; the holy communion.  
 Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament  
 To rive their dangerous artillery  
 Upon no Christian foul but English Talbot. Shakespeare, H. VI.  
 As we have ta'en the sacrament,  
 We will unite the white rose with the red. Shakespeare, R. III.  
 Before the famous battle of Cressy, he spent the greatest part of the night in prayer; and in the morning received the sacrament, with his son, and the chief of his officers. Addison.  
 SACRAMENTAL. *adj.* [sacramental, Fr. from sacrament.] Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament.  
 To make complete the outward substance of a sacrament, there is required an outward form, which form sacramental elements receive from sacramental words. Hooker.  
 The words of St. Paul are plain; and whatever interpretation can be put upon them, it can only vary the way of the sacramental efficacy, but it cannot evacuate the blessing. Taylor.  
 SACRAMENTALLY. *adv.* [from sacramental.] After the manner of a sacrament.  
 My body is sacramentally contained in this sacrament of bread. Hall.  
 The law of circumcision was meant by God sacramentally to impress the duty of strict purity. Hammond.  
 SACRED. *adj.* [sacra, French; sacer, Latin.]  
 1. Devoted to religious uses; holy.  
 Gods love to haunt her sacred shades. Milton.  
 2. Dedicated; consecrated; consecrated.  
 This temple and his holy ark,  
 With all his sacred things.  
 O'er its eastern gate was rais'd above  
 A temple, sacred to the queen of love. Dryden.  
 3. Inviolable.  
 The honour's sacred, which he talks on now,  
 Supposing that I lackt it. Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.  
 How hast thou yielded to transgress  
 The strict forbiddance? how to violate  
 The sacred fruit? Milton.  
 Secrets of marriage still are sacred held;  
 There sweet and bitter by the wise conceal'd. Dryden.

## SAC

- SACREDLY. *adv.* [from sacred.] Inviolably; religiously.  
 When God had manifested himself in the flesh, how sacredly did he preserve this privilege? South's Sermons.  
 SACREDNESS. *n. f.* [from sacred.] The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity. In the sanctuary the cloud, and the oracular answers, were prerogatives peculiar to the sacredness of the place. South.  
 This insinuates the sacredness of power, let the administration of it be what it will. L'Estrange.  
 SACRIFIC. *adj.* [sacrificus, Latin.] Employed in sacrifice.  
 SACRIFICABLE. *adj.* [from sacrificor, Lat.] Capable of being offered in sacrifice.  
 Although Jephtha's vow run generally for the words, whatsoever shall come forth; yet might it be restrained in the sense, for whatsoever was sacrificable, and justly subject to lawful immolation, and so would not have sacrificed either horse or dog. Brown's Vulgar Errors.  
 SACRIFICATOR. *n. f.* [sacrificator, Fr. from sacrificor, Latin.] Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice.  
 Not only the subject of sacrifice is unquestionable, but also the sacrificator, which the picture makes to be Jephtha. Brown.  
 SACRIFICATORY. *adj.* [from sacrificor, Latin.] Offering sacrifice.  
 To SACRIFICE. *v. a.* [sacrificor, French; sacrificio, Latin.]  
 1. To offer to heaven; to immolate.  
 Alarbus' limbs are lopt,  
 And intrails feed the sacrificing fire. Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus.  
 This blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cries  
 To me for justice. Shakespeare, Richard II.  
 I sacrifice to the Lord all that openeth the matrix, being males. Ex. xiii. 15.  
 Men from the herd or flock  
 Of sacrificing bullock, lamb, or kid. Milton.  
 2. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else.  
 'Tis a sad contemplation, that we should sacrifice the peace of the church to a little vain curiosity. Decay of Piety.  
 The breach of this rule, To do as one would be done to, would be contrary to that interest men sacrifice to when they break it. Locke.  
 Syphax loves you, and would sacrifice  
 His life, nay more, his honour, in your service. Addison.  
 A great genius sometimes sacrifices found to sense. Browne.  
 3. To destroy; to kill.  
 To devote with loss.  
 Condemn'd to sacrifice his childish years  
 To babbling ignorance, and to empty fears. Prior.  
 To SACRIFICE. *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer sacrifice.  
 He that sacrificeth of things wrongfully gotten, his offering is ridiculous. Ecclesiastes, xxxiv. 18.  
 Let us go to sacrifice to the Lord. Ex. iii. 18.  
 Some mischief is befallen  
 To that meek man who well had sacrific'd. Milton.  
 SACRIFICE. *n. f.* [sacrificio, French; sacrificium, Latin.]  
 1. The act of offering to heaven.  
 God will ordain religious rites  
 Of sacrifice. Milton.  
 2. The thing offered to heaven, or immolated.  
 Upon such sacrifice  
 The gods themselves throw incense. Shak. King Lear.  
 Go with me like good angels to my end,  
 And as the long divorce of steel falls on me,  
 Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,  
 And lift my soul to heav'n. Shakespeare, Macbeth.  
 Moloch besmeared with blood  
 Of human sacrifice. Milton.  
 My life if thou preserv'st, my life  
 Thy sacrifice shall be;  
 And death, if death meet be my doom,  
 Shall join my soul to thee. Addison's Spectator.  
 3. Any thing destroyed, or quitted for the sake of something else.  
 Any thing destroyed.  
 SACRIFICER. *n. f.* [from sacrificor.] One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates.  
 Let us be sacrificers, but not butchers. Shakespeare.  
 When some brawny sacrificer knocks,  
 Before an altar led, an offer'd ox,  
 His eyeballs rooted out are thrown to ground. Dryden.  
 A priest pours wine between the horns of a bull: the priest is veiled after the manner of the old Roman sacrificers. Addison.  
 SACRIFICIAL. *adj.* [from sacrificor.] Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice.  
 Rain sacrificial whisp'rs in his ear;  
 Make sacred even his stirrop. Shakespeare, Timon.  
 Terullian's observation upon these sacrificial rites, is pertinent to this rule. Taylor's Worthily Communicant.  
 SACRILEGE. *n. f.* [sacrilege, Fr. sacrilegium, Lat.] The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven; the crime of violating or profaning things sacred.  
 By what eclipse shall that sun be defac'd,  
 What mine hath erst thrown down to fair a tower!  
 What sacrilege hath such a faint disgrac'd? Sidney.  
 Then

## SAD

- Then 'gan a curf'd hand the quiet womb  
 Of his great grandmother with steel to wound,  
 And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb  
 With sacrilege to dig. Fairy Queen.  
 We need not go many ages back to see the vengeance of God upon some families, raised upon the ruins of churches, and enriched with the spoils of sacrilege. South's Sermons.  
 SACRILEGIOUS. *adj.* [sacrilegius, Lat. from sacrilege.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.  
 To sacrilegious perjury should I be betrayed, I should account it greater misery.  
 By vile hands to common use debas'd,  
 With sacrilegious taunt, and impious jest. Prior.  
 Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,  
 Above the reach of sacrilegious hands. Pope.  
 Blasphemy is a malediction, and a sacrilegious detraction from the Godhead. Ayliffe's Parergon.  
 SACRILEGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from sacrilegius.] With sacrilege.  
 When these evils befall him, his conscience tells him it was for most sacrilegiously pillaging and invading God's house. South's Sermons.  
 SACRING. *part.* [This is a participle of the French sacrer.] The verb is not used in English. Consecrating.  
 I'll startle you,  
 Worse than the facing bell. Shakespeare, Henry VIII.  
 The facing of the kings of France is the sign of their sovereign priesthood as well as kingdom, and in the right thereof they are capable of holding all vacant benefices. Temple.  
 SACRIST. *n. f.* [sacristain, French.] He that has the care of the church.  
 A sacrist or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom. Ayliffe's Parergon.  
 SACRISTY. *n. f.* [sacristie, French.] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are deposited.  
 Bold Amycus from the robb'd vestry brings  
 A fconce that hung on high,  
 With tapers fill'd, to light the sacrifice. Dryden.  
 A third apartment should be a kind of sacristy for altars, idols, and sacrificing instruments. Addison.  
 SAD. *adj.* [Of this word, so frequent in the language, the etymology is not known. It is probably a contraction of *sadged*, heavy, burthened, overwhelmed, from *to sag*, to load.]  
 1. Sorrowful; full of grief.  
 Do you think I shall not love a sad Pamela so well as a joyful? Sidney.  
 I now must change  
 Those notes to tragick; sad task! Milton.  
 Six brave companions from each ship we lost:  
 With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife,  
 Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life. Pope's Odyssey.  
 2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful.  
 It ministrerh unto men, and other creatures, all celestial influences: it dissipeth those sad thoughts and sorrows, which the darkness both begetteth and maintaineth. Raleigh.  
 See in her cell sad Eloisa spread,  
 Prop'd on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead. Pope.  
 3. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave.  
 He with utterance grave, and countenance sad,  
 From point to point discours'd his voyage. Spenser.  
 The lady Katharine, a sad and religious woman, when Henry VIII's resolution of a divorce from her was first made known, said that she had not offended; but it was a judgment of God, for that her former marriage was made in blood. Bacon.  
 If it were an embassy of weight, choice was made of some sad person of known judgment and experience, and not of a young man, not weighed in state matters. Bacon.  
 A sad wife valour is the brave complexion  
 That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:  
 The gigler is a milk-maid, whom infection,  
 Or a fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. Herbert.  
 4. Afflictive; calamitous.  
 5. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. A word of burlesque complaint.  
 These qualifications make him a sad husband. Addison.  
 6. Dark coloured.  
 Crystal, in its reduction into powder, hath a vale and shadow of blue; and in its coarse pieces is of a sadder hue than the powder of Venice glass. Brown's Vulgar Errors.  
 I met him accidentally in London in sad coloured clothes, far from being costly. Walton's Life of Bp. Sanderfon.  
 Scarce any tinging ingredient is of so general use as woad, or glauum; for though of itself it dye but a blue, yet it is used when the dyers make them last without fading. Boyle.  
 Woad or wade is used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all sad colours. Mortimer's Husbandry.  
 7. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.  
 With that his hand, more sad than lump of lead,  
 Uplifting high, he weened with Mordure,  
 His own good sword, Mordure, to cleave his head. F. 2.

## SAF

8. Cohesive; not light; firm; close.  
 Chalky lands are naturally cold and sad, and therefore require warm applications, and light compost. Mortimer.  
 To SADDEN. *v. a.* [from sad.]  
 1. To make sad.  
 2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy.  
 Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,  
 Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;  
 Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,  
 And breathes a browner horror on the woods. Pope.  
 3. To make dark coloured.  
 4. To make heavy; to make cohesive.  
 Marl is binding, and saddening of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. Mortimer's Husbandry.  
 SADDLE. *n. f.* [sael, Saxon; sadel, Dutch.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.  
 His horse hipped with an old moth-eaten saddle, and the stirrups of no kindred. Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew.  
 The law made for apparel, and riding in saddles, after the English fashion, is penal only to Englishmen. Davies.  
 One hung a pole-ax at his saddle bow,  
 And one a heavy mace. Dryden's Knight's Tale.  
 'Tis good to provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be sure to amble, when the world is upon the hardest trot. Dryden.  
 The vent'rous knight is from the saddle thrown;  
 But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. Dryden.  
 To SADDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To cover with a saddle.  
 I will saddle me an ass, that I may ride thereon. 2 Sa. xix.  
 Rebels, by yielding, do like him, or worse,  
 Who saddled his own back to shame his horse. Cleveland.  
 No man, sure, e'er left his house,  
 And saddl'd Ball, with thoughts so wild,  
 To bring a midwife to his spouse,  
 Before he knew she was with child. Prior.  
 2. To load; to burthen.  
 Refolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack,  
 Each saddl'd with his burden on his back;  
 Nothing retards thy voyage. Dryden.  
 SADDLEBACKED. *adj.* [saddle and back.]  
 Horses, saddlebacked, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. Farrier's Dict.  
 SADDLEMAKER. *n. f.* [from saddle.] One whose trade is to make saddles.  
 Sixpence that I had  
 To pay the saddler for my mistress' crupper,  
 The saddler had it. Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors.  
 The utmost exactness in these belongs to farriers, saddlers, and smiths. Digby.  
 The smith and the saddler's journeyman ought to partake of your master's generosity. Swift's Direct. to the Groom.  
 SADDLY. *adv.* [from sad.]  
 1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.  
 My father is gone wild into his grave;  
 For in his tomb lie my affections;  
 And with his spirit sadly I survive,  
 To mock the expectations of the world. Shak. Henry IV.  
 He griev'd, he wept, the fight an image brought  
 Of his own filial love; a sadly pleasing thought. Dryden.  
 He sadly suffers in their grief,  
 Out-veeps an hermit, and out-prays a faint. Dryden.  
 Common dangers past, a sadly pleasing theme. Dryden.  
 2. Calamitously; miserably.  
 We may at present easily see, and one day sadly feel. South.  
 SADDNESS. *n. f.* [from sad.]  
 1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind.  
 The soul receives intelligence  
 By her near genius of the body's end,  
 And so imparts a sadness to the sense. Daniel's Civil War.  
 And let us not be wanting to ourselves,  
 Left so severe and obstinate a sadness  
 Tempt a new vengeance. Denham's Sephy.  
 A passionate regret at sin, a grief and sadness of its memory, enter into God's roll of mourners. Decay of Piety.  
 If the subject be mournful, let every thing in it have a stroke of sadness. Dryden.  
 2. Melancholy look.  
 Dim sadness did not spare  
 Celestiall villages. Milton.  
 3. Seriousness; sedate gravity.  
 SAFE. *adj.* [sais, French; salus, Latin.]  
 1. Free from danger.  
 Our separated fortune  
 Shall keep us both the safer; where we are,  
 There's daggers in men's smiles. Shakespeare, Macbeth.  
 But Trivia kept in secret shades alone,  
 Her care, Hippolytus, to fite unknown;  
 And call'd him Virbius in th' Egerian grove,  
 Where then he liv'd obscure, but safe from Jove. Dryden.  
 Beyond